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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In N. J., N. Y., Del., Md., Pa., Ohio, Conn., R. I., Va., N. C.

No. 51-41

APR 1 - 1941

RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

JAPANESE BEETLE GRUBS
START FEEDING ON LAWNS

During the next few weeks, and again this fall, Japanese beetle grubs are likely to destroy lawns, vegetable gardens, and flowering plants, says _____, _____ extension entomologist. The grubs start digging from deep-down winter quarters toward the ground surface late in March where they feed on plant roots until they emerge in June or July as full-grown beetles.

How lawns may be treated with lead arsenate to destroy the grubs is described in a new Farmers' Bulletin, The Japanese Beetle and Its Control. The bulletin also describes the life cycle of the pest and means of combating it in the adult or beetle stage.

The Japanese beetle was first discovered in this country in 1916 in the vicinity of Riverton, N. J. Since then it has increased in numbers and spread in all directions, becoming an important pest in 10 States, including parts of Ohio, Virginia, and southern New England. The abundance of grasslands, in which the grubs develop most extensively, the presence of favored food trees and plants for the adult beetles, together with the absence of natural enemies, have made conditions very favorable for its development and spread.

In recent years two groups of natural enemies of the beetle have been utilized. Several species of parasitic wasps and flies have been brought in from the Orient by specialists of the United States Department of Agriculture, and in many localities are reducing the population of the Japanese beetle.

(more)

Department workers have also found two types of bacteria causing a condition known as the "milky disease" of Japanese beetle grubs in certain limited areas. These organisms are now being colonized in various parts of the area infested by the Japanese beetle. It is hoped that they may ultimately reduce the infestation to a low point.

These natural enemies are being used by official agencies such as the United States Department of Agriculture and State agricultural experiment stations, but are not available for distribution to private individuals. Copies of the bulletin (Farmers' Bulletin 1856) may be obtained by writing to the Office of Information, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

* * * *

March 28, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ariz., Calif., Colo., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Md., Nebr., N.J., N.Y., N.C., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., S.Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., W.Va., Wash., Wis., and Wyo.

No. 52-41

LIBRARY RECEIVED APR 10 1941 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NOTE TO EDITOR: Data needed to fill in the blanks in this release are available in the State AAA Office.

Release: Immediate.

ADJUSTMENT WORK ON 1941 WHEAT LOSSES GETTING UNDER WAY

Crop-insurance adjusters have begun inspection of acreages insured under the 1941 Federal Crop Insurance Program where farmers have reported complete or nearly complete loss of their crop, according to _____, Chairman of the County AAA Committee.
(Name)

Farmers whose insured wheat fields have been damaged so as to make it appear desirable to make other use of the land or crop, should notify the county committee immediately if they have not already done so, _____ said.
(Name)

If the inspection shows that a total or substantially total loss has been sustained on all the planted acres on the farm, the farmer will be indemnified promptly after approval by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation of his "Statement in Proof of Loss." If the loss does not appear to be severe enough to justify putting the land to some other use, final adjustment will be made at harvest time, when the actual yield can be determined. In some instances, _____ pointed out, where
(Name)
only a portion of the acreage on the farm is a complete loss, the grower may have the loss on the damaged portion appraised in order to put it to some other use.

Last year, (Name) said, crop-insurance indemnities added about (Number) bushels to the yields of (State) farmers. These indemnities were distributed among some (Number) growers because of losses caused chiefly by (Names of hazards), and _____, or a combination of these hazards.

April 2, 1941.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All Wheat States

No. 53-41

RELEASE: IMMEDIATE

APP 2 V 1941

NEW FOOD PROGRAM
DOES NOT END NEED
FOR WHEAT QUOTAS

The wheat situation and the need for a wheat marketing quota referendum on May 31 are not affected by the recently announced expansion of the Ever-Normal Granary to provide needed food products, _____, Chairman of the _____ State AAA Committee, declared this week.

He pointed out that, in contrast to the need for more pork, dairy and poultry products, the Nation and the world have more wheat than is needed. As a result, United States wheat farmers still need measures which maintain income, protect soil resources, and safeguard adequate reserves. The new development of the Ever-Normal Granary, he said, simply demonstrates the national farm program's flexibility in meeting any farm problem whether it is one of increasing needed supplies or handling surpluses.

With a record carryover of 380 million bushels of wheat and a large crop soon ready for harvest, _____ said this country has 1½ billion bushels of wheat in sight for the coming year. This is enough wheat, he said, to take care of United States needs for nearly two years.

The world wheat picture is much the same, he said. There is a market for only one bushel out of every three for sale. He pointed to Canada as an example of what wheat farmers generally face. Canada has enough wheat over and above her own needs to furnish Great Britain a two-year supply.

Here in the United States, _____said, wheat farmers took steps a year ago to insure an ample domestic supply of wheat for

(more)

defense purposes by maintaining an acreage allotment higher than the market outlook appeared to justify. They were able to do this because they had income protection through storage loans and acreage allotments and could call upon marketing quotas if necessary to handle the bigger supplies in an orderly manner.

In this emergency all farmers have definite responsibilities, _____ _____ said. Marketing quotas and acreage allotments furnish wheat, cotton, and tobacco growers added protection. The program recognizes that a sound agriculture is essential to a strong Nation, especially during this emergency. After the emergency all farmers will need the added protection of the farm program if they are not to suffer from falling prices and surpluses as they did after the first World War, he concluded.

* * *

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In North Central Region. No. 54-41

RELEASE: Immediate

AAA CLEANING CORN STORED IN BINS AS STEP AGAINST LOSS

Cleaning of Ever-Normal Granary corn stored in steel bins in _____ County has been started, it was announced today by _____, chairman of the county AAA committee.

The cleaning is being done by _____, under the supervision of _____, AAA commodity loan supervisor for the county.

The work in this county is part of a project to clean and inspect corn stored in steel bins in the Corn Belt as protection against any spoilage that might occur during the spring period, said _____.

While practically all corn in the county is in excellent condition, cleaning is expected to result in removal of cracked corn and foreign matter that subject the corn to damage. Experimental work in some counties has shown that cleaning is effective in preventing insect infestation and spoilage.

Latest reports from over the Corn Belt, _____ said, indicate that practically all Ever-Normal Granary corn is in fine condition, even though some of it is now 3 years old. The Commodity Credit Corporation also reports that the stored corn has been in considerable demand by livestock feeders because of its fine feeding quality.

In _____ County, there are _____ bushels of Ever-Normal Granary corn in storage on farms, in steel bins or in elevators; and _____ percent of it grades No. 3 or better, Mr. _____ said.

April 5, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

APR 10 1941
AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION SERVICE
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Northeast, East Central, Southern and Western Regions.

No. 55-41.

RELEASE: Immediate

CONFIDENTIAL: This is a skeleton story designed for use when 1941 parity payment rates are announced. It is suggested that you prepare a news story in advance of this announcement, adapting the story to State needs, and then release upon telegraphic notice of parity rates.

AAA ANNOUNCES
PAYMENT RATES
IN '41 PROGRAM

With the recent determination of 1941 parity payment rates, _____ _____ County farmers can now estimate the amount they can earn through full participation in the 1941 AAA farm program, according to _____, chairman (or member) of the County AAA committee.

(Note: In the two paragraphs following insert crops and rates applicable in your State. Conservation rates are shown on the attached sheet.)

Parity payments, based on the normal yields on allotted acreages, will be made at the rate of (insert here rates and crops to finish sentence). Farmers who participate in the 1941 AAA program and plant within the farm acreage allotments of these crops are eligible to receive payments at these rates, _____ stated.

In addition to parity payments, cooperating farmers will receive conservation payments based on the normal yield of the farm acreage allotments. As previously announced, conservation rates for 1941 are (insert here rates and crops to finish sentence.)

Farmers may also earn payments under the Agricultural Conservation program for carrying out approved soil-building practices up to the maximum allowance available to the farm. In most cases, this information has been

(more)

made available to the farmer on his 1941 farm plan. (Note: Substitute farm notice for farm plan in Northeast region).

Parity payments are made to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and tobacco to give them more nearly a fair share of the national income and to bring farm income and purchasing power nearer the 1910-14 level. At that time, before the World War, agriculture and industry were in comparative balance. Both conservation and parity payments help farmers adjust production to meet all market needs and to farm in such a way as to maintain and build up the fertility of the soil, _____ explained.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all States

No. 56-41

Release: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

Farmers in the 1939 AAA program used nearly 5,800,000 tons of liming materials and about 640,000 tons of superphosphate to make hay and pasture lands more productive.

****

United States production of flaxseed doubled from 1939 to 1940, reducing the amount that must be imported from other nations.

****

Between 1880 and 1900 the size of the United States farm plant increased 400 million acres.

****

Through use of the conservation practice of deferred grazing, ranchers in the 1939 AAA range program reseeded more than 25 million acres of rangeland.

****

More than 750,000 farm families in the United States are engaged in the production of five major kinds of tobacco, and the average acreage per farm family is only about 2 acres.

****

April 5, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ark., Ariz., Calif., Colo., Del., Idaho, Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kans., Ky., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. C., N. Dak., Ohio, Okla., Oreg., Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex., Utah, Va., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo.

No. 57-41

APR 18 1941 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

RELEASE: As soon as loss adjustment work has begun in the State

NOTE: Data for filling in the blanks of this release can be obtained from the State AAA Office.

INSURED FARMERS MAY REQUEST IMMEDIATE OR DEFERRED SETTLEMENTS

Wheat growers with Federal crop insurance may, upon unavoidable crop loss, have their indemnity paid immediately in the cash equivalent or request that settlement be deferred until later, _____ (Name), chairman of the AAA State committee, said today.

If a grower asks for deferred settlement, he will receive from the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation a certificate of indemnity. The grower may use this certificate to establish the cash equivalent of his indemnity by properly executing it and mailing it direct to the Corporation's _____ branch office, or he may use it to obtain a wheat loan from the Commodity Credit Corporation, says _____.

Final settlement can be deferred until the closing date for getting wheat loans from the Commodity Credit Corporation, or 90 days from the time the certificate of indemnity is issued, whichever is later.

_____ (Name) reports that approximately _____ (Number) claims have been submitted by insured _____ (State) growers so far. Most of the losses reported, he says, have been caused by _____ (Hazard) and _____ (Hazard).

April 10, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All Wheat States

No. 58-41

RELEASE: Immediate

APR 15 1941

WHEAT INTENTIONS
INDICATE SUPPLY
REQUIRING QUOTA

A wheat supply well above the level which calls for a marketing quota continues in prospect on the basis of the spring wheat intentions-to-plant report, according to _____, wheat farmer and member of the _____ county AAA committee.

According to Government estimates, the spring wheat crop will run about 17 million acres. At average yields this acreage would make a spring wheat crop of about 180 million bushels. With an indicated winter wheat production of 633 million bushels and a carry-over of 380 million bushels, the total supply for the 1941-42 marketing season would be about 1,200 million bushels.

_____ pointed out that this is more wheat than we normally grind into flour in 2 years. Total annual consumption, including food, livestock feed, and seed, has been running about 675 million bushels. On this basis the quantity available for exports and carry-over will be more than 525 million bushels. Exports this year may total 30 to 35 million bushels.

In 3 years time, war blockades and economic barriers have reduced United States exports from more than 100 million bushels to the level expected this year. This loss of markets, plus favorable wheat crops during recent years, has brought about the surplus.

"If present crop prospects materialize, the situation will call for a quota proclamation and a vote by wheat farmers," _____ explained. "To keep the quota in effect, two-thirds of the farmers voting in the referendum must approve. Marketing quotas are a guarantee that all wheat growers will share equally in the available market and in handling the surplus."

April 10, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

All wheat States. No. 59-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

APR 1 0 1941

FARMERS PRODUCE
MORE WHEAT THAN
MARKET CONSUMES

United States farmers produce more wheat than the home market is able to use, says _____, chairman or member, of the county AAA committee, in pointing out that large supplies are expected to make marketing quotas necessary for handling the 1941 crop. During the past 18 years, farmers have produced an average of 109 million bushels of wheat more than was consumed in this country.

Exports have furnished an outlet for much of the wheat produced above domestic needs, said _____, but since the outbreak of the present war, wheat exports have been almost entirely cut off by blockade. As a result, wheat has piled up in this country until the total supply for the 1941-42 marketing year is expected to be nearly one and a quarter billion bushels. This is almost enough wheat to meet this country's wheat needs for 2 years, says _____.

Another factor that has contributed to large wheat supplies is that the average person in the United States eats less wheat than formerly, _____ explained. In 1920 the consumption of wheat averaged 4.4 bushels per person, while in 1930 it was 4.1 bushels, and only 3.7 bushels per person in 1939. Although the population has increased, the lower consumption per person has prevented any appreciable increase of the total consumption of wheat, pointed out _____.

The fact that the domestic market is not able to absorb the wheat grown in this country, coupled with the sharp curtailment of exports, are factors for wheat growers to study carefully before the marketing quota referendum on May 31, Mr. _____ pointed out.

April 10, 1941. # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

North Central Region. No. 60-41

RELEASE: See below.

CONFIDENTIAL: This is a skeleton story designed for use after 1941 parity payment rates are announced. It is suggested that you prepare a news story in advance of this announcement by adapting this story to State needs, and then release immediately upon telegraphic notice of parity rates. Revise first two paragraphs according to conditions.

AAA ANNOUNCES PAYMENT RATES IN '41 PROGRAM

Farmers who have been given estimates of probable payments for participation in the 1941 farm program were advised this week by _____, county AAA chairman, that the recently announced parity payments rates (change or do not change) these estimates.

_____ said that the preliminary rate for corn used in determining payments on the "farm plan" in connection with the sign-up is (the same as, higher, or lower than) the rate used in computing preliminary estimates.

To date, _____ (Number) _____ County farmers have signed farm plans. Farmers who have yet to indicate their intentions to participate in the 1941 program should see their local AAA committeemen at once, _____ said. Farmers have only until May 1 to sign farm plans.

Full participation in the program will make it possible for a farmer to earn:

1. A payment of _____ cents per bushel on the normal yield of his corn acreage allotment. This rate is the sum of a conservation payment of 9 cents per bushel and a parity payment of _____ cents per bushel.

(more)

2. A payment of _____ cents per bushel on the normal yield of his wheat acreage allotment. This rate includes a conservation payment of 8 cents per bushel and a parity payment _____ cents per bushel.

3. Approximately _____ per acre on the soil-depleting acreage available for general crops, which includes such crops as oats, rye, and barley. (County should fill in applicable rate, which will be $1.10 times county productivity index.)

4. Special payments for carrying out soil-building practices such as spreading limestone, planting trees, and seeding alfalfa.

In addition, farmers who plant within wheat allotments will not be affected by marketing quotas and will be eligible for wheat loans and for full wheat crop insurance benefits. When offered, corn loans will also be available to growers who plant within their corn allotments.

Parity payments are made to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, rice, and tobacco in order to give them more nearly a fair share of the national income and to bring a better balance between prices farmers receive for their products and prices they pay for the things they buy. Both parity and conservation payments help farmers to produce to meet all market needs and to farm in such a way as to maintain and build up the fertility of the soil, _____ explained.

April 10, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

Southern Region, Calif., Ky., Tenn., Va., N. C. and N. Mex.

No. 61-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

LIBRARY APR 18 1941 U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

PEANUT QUOTAS INCLUDE PRICE SUPPORT PLANS

The new provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act make a loan or diversion program mandatory when peanut marketing quotas are in effect, says _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee (or county agent). The legislation also prohibits a loan or diversion program when marketing quotas are not in effect.

These points are important he said, since the Secretary of Agriculture has proclaimed a 3-year marketing quota on peanuts, and set April 26 as the date of the referendum. Approximately _____ County peanut growers are eligible to vote, he estimated.

_____ pointed out that the use of the quota will permit farmers to produce and market peanuts according to the needs of the market, and with the advantage of a protected price. Without quotas, they will have an unlimited crop to market without means of price support.

The recent amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act, which provided for marketing quotas on peanuts, also provided that farm allotments under the 1941 Agricultural Conservation Program shall be used for purposes of marketing quotas in 1941. The farm marketing quota is therefore the actual production on the 1941 farm acreage allotment. This means that a farmer who plants within his allotment may market all his peanuts without penalty.

The penalty for marketing peanuts in excess of the farm quota is 3 cents a pound. Payment of this penalty is not required, however, if the excess peanuts are sold for oil through a designated agency.

April 14, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, Calif., Ky., Tenn., Va., N. C., and N. Mex.

No. 62-41

RELEASE: Immediate

MAY GROW PEANUTS
FOR OIL ON ACRES
TAKEN FROM COTTON

_____ County farmers who reduce their cotton acreage in 1941, may now use the acreage taken out of cotton to plant to peanuts for the oil market, according to _____, county agent (or chairman of the County AAA Committee).

Under a new provision of the AAA program, he said, peanuts may be substituted for cotton acreage, without affecting payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program. Acreage adjustments made under this provision will not affect future allotments of either cotton or peanuts.

This means, _____ said, that for every acre by which a farmer underplants his 1941 cotton allotment, he may overplant his peanut allotment, without receiving deductions in payments under the Agricultural Conservation Program.

As an example of how this will work, take the case of a farmer with a 10-acre cotton allotment and a 10-acre peanut allotment, said _____. This farmer could plant 5 acres in cotton and 15 acres in peanuts. He can sell his entire cotton crop without penalty, and if peanut marketing quotas are in effect, he can also sell two-thirds of his peanut crop at the protected price, while one-third must be diverted to oil at the oil price.

In addition, explained _____, there are the other benefits to be derived by this farmer. (1) Under the Supplementary Cotton Plan, he would receive cotton stamps up to his maximum, at the rate of 10 cents a pound on the normal cotton yield on the acreage actually reduced

(more)

below the 1941 allotment or 1940 measured acreage, whichever is smaller; (2) he would receive cotton conservation and parity payments on his full 10-acre allotment; and (3) he would also receive peanut conservation payments on his 10-acre peanut allotment, just as though he had planted within his allotment.

Marketing quotas apply only to those peanuts which are picked and threshed by mechanical means. Peanuts hogged off or dug for hay are exempt from quotas.

All farmers including landowners, share tenants, and sharecroppers, who shared in a 1940 crop of peanuts picked and threshed by mechanical means, are eligible to vote in the referendum on Saturday, April 26. If approved, quotas will be in effect for the 1941, 1942, and 1943 crops.

* * *

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region, Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, California, and New Mexico.

No. 63-41

Release: Immediate

PROVIDE QUOTAS AS
WAY TO STABILIZE
PEANUT PRODUCTION

Expansion of peanut production far beyond normal needs, climaxed by a record-breaking crop in 1940, resulted in the recent legislation providing marketing quotas on peanuts, according to _____, _____County peanut grower and member of the County AAA Committee.

The new legislation provides that a loan or diversion program, or both, must be offered if marketing quotas are approved by producers. Similarly, the provisions prohibit the use of these price-supporting measures when growers reject quotas. A referendum on a marketing quota for the 1941, 1942, and 1943 crops will be held Saturday, April 26.

_____pointed out that latest estimates show that the 1940 peanut crop grown for market amounted to about 825,000 tons, harvested from 1,907,000 acres. The largest previous acreage picked and threshed was the 1,859,000-acre crop in 1939, and the largest previous production was 652,900 tons in 1938.

Both acreage and production have been expanding more or less regularly for the past 8 years and farmers soon realized they were growing more peanuts than they could dispose of to the edible trade at satisfactory prices,_____said. This led to the use of excess peanuts for crushing into oil. However, peanuts for oil usually brought lower prices than those sold for shelling.

(More)

To compensate the farmer for this difference in price, the Government has financed a diversion program each year since 1934, except in 1936. Under this plan, the peanut farmer could deliver his peanuts to one of the peanut cooperative associations and receive the market price for edible peanuts . The cooperatives, in turn, sold the excess peanuts for oil, and the Government paid them the difference between the two prices.

"The peanut diversion program worked pretty well until last year, when the cost to the Government exceeded $10,000,000, or more than three times the cost for any previous year,"_____said. "As a result, some means of stabilizing the marketing of peanuts has become necessary."

All farmers who shared in the proceeds of a 1940 crop of peanuts picked and threshed by mechanical means are eligible to vote in the referendum.

April 16, 1941.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all Wheat States

No. 64-41

RELEASE: Immediate.

LIBRARY
APR 18 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

QUOTA PROTECTS WHEAT GROWERS AND CONSUMERS

The wheat marketing quota, on which farmers will vote May 31, offers a double protection -- protection of supplies for the consumer and protection of the market for wheat growers themselves, says _____, _____ county wheat farmer and chairman (or member) of the County AAA Committee.

The marketing quota insures plenty of wheat for every probable demand by consumers in this country or abroad, _____ said. A quota on wheat may be proclaimed only when the total supply exceeds a normal year's domestic consumption and exports by more than 35 percent. With exports practically shut off by military blockade, _____ reports that there will be almost 2 bushels of wheat on hand for every 1 which is likely to be consumed this year in the United States.

In view of this supply, marketing quotas are necessary to protect the income of all wheat farmers, _____ declared, In the last 2 years, the wheat program, principally the loan, has held the United States wheat price 30 to 40 cents above the world price. However, on the face of the large supply in prospect for the coming year, the loan needs the added protection of the marketing quota, he said. Because loans on an uncontrolled surplus would involve too much risk, they are prohibited by law when a wheat marketing quota is voted down.

If the quota is approved, farmers will be able to sell without penalty all wheat they raise on their acreage allotments. The farmer who has seeded

(more)

within his acreage allotment can sell his wheat just as he always has, said _____. He is also eligible for a Government loan on all his wheat.

The farmer who overplants his allotment may store the wheat produced in excess of the allotment. If he sells or uses it a penalty will be collected. If he stores it, he can get a loan on the excess, but at a lower rate than that available to the cooperator.

* * * *

April 16, 1941

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

United States Department of Agriculture

APR 22 1941

RELEASE: Immediate

No. 65-41
(AAA)

AAA SHORTS

If the diet of everyone in the United States could be raised to what is accepted as a good diet, approximately 20 percent more milk, 35 percent more eggs, 70 percent more citrus fruit, and 100 percent more of some types of vegetables would be consumed than have been used in recent years.

- - - - -

The four regional laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture which are working to find new uses for surplus farm crops were authorized in the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

- - - - -

The AAA sugar program provides special payments to sugar beet growers for damage to their crops as a result of drought, insects, disease, and other natural hazards.

- - - - -

Farm income from grains in 1940 was the largest since 1929.

- - - - -

The number of farmers cooperating in the AAA Farm Program increased 58 percent from 1937 to 1939, when 5,756,240 farmers qualified for conservation payments.

- - - - -

April 18, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

RELEASE: Immediate

No. 66-41

APR 3 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AAA SHORTS

About 50 percent of all United States farm people live in 13 Southern States, but they receive only 30 percent of the national farm income.

- - -

Farmers and ranchers cooperating in the 1939 AAA Range Conservation Program improved the stand of grass on 25,500,000 acres, or nearly 40,000 square miles of range land.

- - -

Spreader terraces constructed by ranchers under the 1939 Range Conservation Program for the purpose of controlling erosion and conserving water totalled 1,515 miles, equal to half the distance between San Francisco and New York City.

- - -

Before the current war in Europe, United States farmers exported about 44 percent of their cotton and 37 percent of their tobacco.

- - -

The Western Hemisphere, including the United States, imports over 95 percent of its total requirements of rubber from outside the Hemisphere.

April 22, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Kentucky

No. 67-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY BUREAU OF APR 30 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

KENTUCKY CORN FARMERS MAY
PLANT UP TO USUAL ACREAGE

Under provisions of the Department of Agriculture's plan to convert Ever-Normal Granary feed supplies into food supplies, corn farmers in Kentucky commercial corn-producing areas may increase corn acreage up to the usual acreage determined for the farm, according to _____, chairman (or member) of the _____ County AAA committee (or county agent).

Under the expanded food program, says _____, the production of pork, dairy products, eggs, and poultry will be stimulated by supporting prices through the period ending June 30, 1943. It was also announced that the existing corn loan program would continue for 1941 and 1942, and that there will be no corn marketing quotas for the 1941 crop.

Mr. _____ explained that although producers in the commercial corn areas of Kentucky will not receive corn payments or be eligible for corn loans if they plant up to their usual acreage, there will be no reduction in Agricultural Conservation Program payments otherwise earned if the usual acreage of corn is not exceeded.

Since the beginning of the Triple-A, said Mr. _____, it has been pointed out that the program could also be used to increase production. This adaptability is being put to use with regard to corn at this time, he said. The corn is to be fed to hogs and poultry to produce additional supplies of those products.

April 22, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States

No. 68-41

RELEASE: Immediate

LIBRARY ... APR 30 ...

MORE FEED MEANS MORE EGGS
TO INCREASE DEFENSE FOODS

Plenty of feed for farm poultry flocks means more eggs, and more eggs help assure ample food supplies for this country, Great Britain, and other countries resisting aggression, _____ of the _____, said today. Keeping the mash hoppers full, he said, is one way farm men and farm women can help in national defense.

Prices are good, and the Department of Agriculture will support the market at an average of about 22 cents, Chicago basis, for the next 2 years, he pointed out. Feed supplies are abundant. Commercial poultrymen already are feeding their flocks to get the most possible eggs, so that extra eggs must come from special feeding of farm hens.

"Feed plenty of mash, either home-mixed or commercial, and all the grain the hens will clean up at night," he said. "Keep fresh, clean water where the hens can get it easily at all times. Wet mash is an excellent appetizer. It should be fed in a crumbly state, and once started, must be kept up. Extra eggs will pay for the additional work."

Eggs are an ideal means of turning Ever-Normal Granary reserves of corn and wheat into defense foods, he pointed out. Production can be maintained by better feeding. Powdered or dried eggs keep well and take little storage or shipping space in proportion to their food value. A case of 30 dozen eggs dries down to about 10 pounds.

"Give the hens all they'll eat this Spring," _____ said. "Don't make them rustle for their feed. Feeding for more eggs is a real opportunity for farm men and women to aid defense and add to their incomes."

April 22, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Tomato States

No. 69-41

RELEASE: Immediate

ARS

TOMATO GROWERS CAN
OBTAIN HIGHER PRICES
FOR ACREAGE INCREASE

The 50 percent increase in production of tomatoes for canning to meet increased demands for canned tomatoes for shipment abroad and for use in this country should bring growers an increase of from $2.75 to $3 per ton over 1940 contract prices, according to _____.

"On this basis the average price to growers in the United States as a whole would be $14.50 to $14.75 per ton, the highest since 1930," he said. "In making this estimate the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture uses as a basis the relationship of prices paid and acreage planted for the years 1933-40, inclusive, with an additional allowance for expected changes in production costs in some areas during 1941. Of course, there will be considerable variation between States. In the past, prices between States have varied as much as $4 to $5 per ton. But all tomato growers now have their best opportunity in many years to make money growing tomatoes for canning."

By far the larger part of the tomatoes grown for canning in this country are contracted for in advance on an acreage basis by canners, and many contracts have already been let. Canners who now ask growers to increase their acreage under contract will normally find it necessary to offer sufficient inducement, as farmers by this time have already made their plans for the year.

To make it possible for canners to take immediate steps to secure the increase in tomato acreage, the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation

(more)

proposes to ask canners to submit offers at once to deliver canned tomatoes after the new pack has been completed. The FSCC, in considering bids, will make allowance for increases of from $2.75 to $3 per ton over 1940 contract prices to growers. It is expected that the price increase will apply to the entire contracted production of all growers who cooperate in furnishing the increased quantities desired and who, if requested, increase acreage or fertilization so far as is reasonable and practical.

The Government cannot guarantee that additional contracts will be offered at a higher price, but it is pointed out that conditions will be favorable for farmers to make a good bargain.

This is the most favorable occasion in a number of years for new tomato growers or for growers who wish to reenter the market, Mr. _____ _____ said. The county agent or AAA committeemen will assist growers in locating and contacting a canner, as well as in making adjustments in AAA allotments and payments. Increase in acreage may be made this year without incurring penalty in AAA payments.

In areas where tomatoes are purchased by canners on the open market, the Department of Agriculture will make purchases if it becomes necessary to insure a fair price to growers. Fresh tomatoes may subsequently be processed for use in this country or abroad. The leading open market areas are in Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, and other Southern States, California, and Illinois. No prices to growers have been set, but the Government will bid to maintain prices so that growers will benefit.

* * *

April 23, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All East Central States

No. 70-41

APR 30

RELEASE: Immediate

(NOTE; Where advisable, use names of the persons listed by title in the second paragraph.)

_____WILL
ATTEND REGIONAL
MEETING OF AAA

_____ _____, chairman (or member) of the _____ County Agricultural Adjustment Administration Committee, will represent the farmers of his county at the East Central Regional Conference of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration May 8-10 at Charlotte, N. C.

Other delegates from _____, including the State committeemen, the State executive officer, and all AAA district field men are expected to attend.

One of the primary purposes of the conference, said Mr. _____, will be to compile and study farmers' ideas and suggestions for improvement of the AAA program next year. The suggestions are being collected in each county in the area, and delegates will present them to the conference.

"In this manner," explained Mr. _____, "the farmer himself plans the program, which is one of the democratic principles underlying the AAA."

The chairman or a member of every AAA county committee in each of the seven East Central States -- Tennessee, North Carolina, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia, Delaware, and Maryland -- is expected to attend. In addition, invitations have been extended to directors of each State Extension Service or their representatives and to one county agent from each State.

April 25, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all tomato States.

No. 71-41

AN INCREASE IN TOMATOES
IS CHALLENGE TO FARMERS

_____tomato growers who expect to cooperate with their Government by increasing production for canning by 50 percent as a national defense measure will need not only to figure on increasing their acreage but also to do everything possible to boost yields, according to _____of the _____ Extension Service.

One of the first points is to select the best land on the farm for tomatoes, and follow local recommendations for increasing the amount of fertilizer commonly used. The plan worked out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the canners will enable canners to pay about $3 a ton more for the crop than prevailing prices of last year. With this extra cash growers can afford to use more fertilizer and take better care of the crop generally.

For tomato growers who wish to help themselves and the defense program _____suggests the following program:

1. Conserve present plant beds by spraying or dusting to control leafspot diseases. After the largest plants are pulled, give the bed a shot of nitrate dissolved in water. This will bring on the remaining small plants in about a week. Ask the county agent for directions.

2. Sow new plant beds in sections where it is not too late.

3. In some sections of Ohio and Indiana, growers sow the seed direct in the field, later thinning plants to a stand. This produces plants more quickly than growing them in a bed and transplanting, but it requires skillful handling. It is recommended only in sections where farmers are familiar with the details.

4. Get plants to the field as soon as possible and use a starter solution (fertilizer added to water at time of transplanting). See the county agent for details. Use of starter solution gets plants off to a quick start and the increased price this year should make this added cost a good investment.

April 26, 1941.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all Cotton States, except Miss. No. 72-41

PERFECT STAND NOT NEEDED
FOR GOOD YIELD OF COTTON

An uneven stand of cotton may yield almost as much as a perfect stand on fertile soil if the skips in the row are not more than 8 to 10 feet, declares _____, extension agronomist of _____.

About this time every year many farmers have to decide if it will pay to replant cotton fields that have not come up to an even stand._____ points out that replanting is always a gamble, calling for more seed and labor, with no assurance of a better stand than the first. Then too the advantages of early planting as a boll-weevil control measure are lost.

_____calls attention to a 3-year experiment carried on in Mississippi by the Delta Branch station and the Bureau of Plant Industry aimed at getting more exact information on this question. Each year a field 30 rows wide and 250 feet long having a perfect stand was marked off into 100 plots, each 3 rows wide and 25 feet long. The rows were 40 inches apart. The cotton was thinned to 2 or 3 stalks every 12 to 14 inches. Ten of the plots were left that way, to serve as checks. In 10 of the 3-row plots a 2-foot skip was cut in the center row. In 10 other plots the skips were widened to 3 feet; in the next 10 plots the skips were 4 feet, and so on until the widest skips were 10 feet in the center row.

Yield records showed remarkably little difference in the 10 plots. The plot with a perfect stand produced 9.75 pounds of lint cotton. The plots with 10-foot skips averaged 9.53 pounds, and the others ranged between 9.19 and 9.78 pounds. Boll counts showed that plants at the end of the skips and in the sections of rows adjacent to skips yield considerably more than other plants, and this increase was sufficient to compensate for the skips.

Before deciding to plow up a skippy stand of early cotton,_____ suggests that farmers inspect their fields carefully. On land that will yield three-quarters of a bale to the acre, if the skips do not exceed more than 8 to 10 feet and if they are so distributed as to be surrounded by good stands, the cotton should not be replanted.

April 26, 1941

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, Maine, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Tex., Okla., Ark., Ga., S.C., and Ala.

No. 73-41

LIBRARY JUN 3 - 1941 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release: Immediate

HUGE 1941 SUPPLY CALLS FOR WHEAT MARKETING QUOTA

When the new wheat marketing year begins on July 1, the United States will have the largest carry-over of wheat on record, according to_____, chairman (or member) of the _____County AAA Committee. This carry-over, he pointed out, when added to the new crop now coming up, makes a prospective supply of nearly one and a quarter billion bushels for the coming year. This is nearly twice the amount needed to feed America a year and makes a marketing quota referendum mandatory. The referendum has been set for May 31.

The reason for such large supplies, according to Mr._____, lies mainly in the export situation brought on by the war. During the last marketing year before the war, the United States exported well over 100 million bushels of wheat. The year the war broke out exports dropped to about 50 million bushels, and for the current year probably will not exceed 30 to 35 million bushels.

"In this abrupt drop in exports, only the protection of the wheat program has prevented prices from dropping to the world level," Mr._____ says. "Now, with the Nation's Ever-Normal Granary filled with wheat, farmers have to protect the value of our reserves and also to protect their wheat income. Marketing quotas offer them one way to do the job on a cooperative basis by dividing the limited market among themselves. Cotton and tobacco farmers have used quotas to protect their price from big surpluses for several years."

_____County wheat farmers will join with wheat growers throughout the country in the national referendum May 31 to decide whether or not they want to use marketing quotas this year. If two-thirds of those voting approve the quotas will be put into effect.

April 26, 1941 # # # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, and Maine, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama.

No. 74-41

RELEASE: Immediate

BRA... BUREAU OF ... APR 30 ...

SUPPORT FOR 1941 FARM WHEAT PRICE DEPENDS ON QUOTA

In the wheat marketing quota referendum May 31, wheat farmers will decide how they want to handle a supply of wheat big enough to last nearly 2 years, _____, Chairman (or member) of the _____ County AAA Committee points out.

Always in the past, oversupply has meant low prices for the farmer, he said, pointing out that in the early 30's wheat supplies in this country exceeded a billion bushels, and the price went down to the world level, which was then approximately 35 cents a bushel.

In 1940, supplies once more exceeded a billion bushels, as a result of war blockades and economic barriers which decreased our export markets. Despite the fact that the world market was depressed by an excess of wheat in all the exporting countries, the cash return to AAA program cooperators was double the world price.

The reason for this price support, he said, was the national farm program of the Department of Agriculture, including the wheat loan, which acted as a prop to hold up the wheat price in spite of large supplies.

Mr. _____ said that the prospective wheat supply for 1941 is nearly 1¼ billion bushels. The Ever-Normal Granary is full, and export outlets are fewer than they were last year or in the early 30's.

For such times, the Farm Program provides for an additional price - support, the marketing quota, which is designed to bolster the loan and the allotment, by dividing equitably the available market among wheat producers, _____ explained. Because loans on an uncontrolled wheat surplus are an unwarranted risk of public money, Federal legislation prohibits loans when quotas are not approved in referendum.

April 26, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, and Maine, N.Y., N.J., Pa., Tex., Okla., Ark., Ga., S.C., Ala.

No. 75-41

RELEASE: Immediate

QUOTA PROVISIONS CALL FOR BALLOTS TO DECIDE POLICY

The ballot which Americans have long used to determine national policies will be used by wheat farmers May 31 to decide an important economic policy. _____, chairman (or member) of the _____County AAA Committee, points out. On May 31, wheat farmers of _____County will join with wheat farmers throughout the Nation in deciding whether or not to have marketing quotas.

Mr._____said that each wheat community in the country will have its polling place, and three local wheat farmers will be in the charge of the referendum. They are responsible for posting public notices of the referendum and for seeing that each eligible farmer has the opportunity to cast his vote in secret.

When the voting is concluded, the counting of the ballots will be public, When the_____County results have been compiled, they will be sent to the State AAA office. National results will be compiled by the Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

All farmers affected by the wheat quota may cast a vote. Mr._____ urges each wheat farmer to find out from his community or county committeeman whether he is eligible. If two-thirds of the farmers voting approve, the quota will become effective.

"The defense emergency makes the referendum question all the more important," Mr._____said. "While the preparedness program calls for a good-sized reserve, it also needs some provision for handling the large supply so that wheat prices will not be depressed. This is done under quotas by storing the surplus and dividing the available market equitably. Whether this is to be done will be decided by the farmers voting in the referendum May 31."

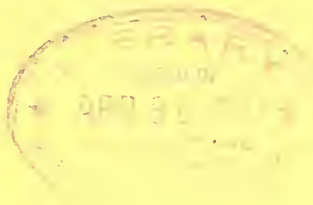
# # #

April 26, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, and Maine, New Yor New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Texas, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama.

No. 76-41



PRESENT WAR NO BOON TO WHEAT, _____ SAYS

Farmers have only to compare the present wheat situation and the first World War situation to realize that conditions are radically different, and that some protective measure such as marketing quotas is needed to meet the new problems, says _____, chairman of the county AAA committee.

From 1917 to 1920 there was a good demand for American wheat, while today there is neither the demand nor the shipping space for wheat exports from the United States, he explained. Exports have also dwindled in Australia and Canada, where large stocks of wheat have accumulated. Exports from this country will run about 30 to 35 million bushels for the current season, compared to 106 million bushels in 1938-39 and 240 million in 1915.

The present surpluses in the United States, Canada and Australia also contrast with World War conditions, _____ pointed out. At that time neither Argentina, Canada, nor Australia produced as much wheat as they do now and a larger part of the export wheat came from the United States. As a result the wheat reserve in the United States was negligible all through the first World War period. The stock of old wheat which will be on hand here on July 1 will be approximately seven times the size of the 1915 carry-over.

During the World War years the United States boosted its wheat production facilities to meet the war-born demand. Following the war Canada,

(more)

Argentina, and Australia expanded acreage considerably. Because of smaller markets and increased competition for the remaining world outlets, the available markets will not take all the wheat this country can produce for export.

With the present war shutting off even the limited foreign markets, the result has been a record-breaking wheat surplus here, he said, and U. S. farmers need some measure as marketing quotas to divide their remaining market fairly and to provide for safe storage of the surplus until needed.

* * *

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Western Region, North Central Region, East Central Region, Maine, N. Y., N. J., Pa., Tex., Okla., Ark., Ga., S. C., and Ala.

No. 77-41

IBR
BURE
APR 3
AGRI

RELEASE: Immediate

PLENTY FOR ALL--
FAIR PRICES ARE
WHEAT QUOTA AIMS

Marketing quotas are designed to further the two-fold purpose of the Department of Agriculture's wheat program to provide the consumer with all the wheat he needs and to give the farmer a fair price, _____, chairman (or member) of the _____ County AAA Committee, said in discussing the wheat quota referendum to be held May 31.

He pointed out that in the past wheat growers have, in effect, subsidized consumers to the extent of about 200 million dollars annually, because wheat prices have been so far below parity. While this may appear to benefit the consumer, actually it works against him, by reducing the buying power of all wheat farmers, pointed out _____.

Explaining that the wheat farmer now gets only about 1 cent from a loaf of bread that sells for 8 or 9 cents, _____ said that if the farmer got parity prices for his wheat the retail cost of the loaf would not need to be increased by more than three-fourths of a cent. The additional cost would be more than balanced by the increased buying power of the farmer.

Mr. _____ said experience has shown that wheat prices have little effect on human consumption of wheat. Very little more bread was eaten when wheat sold for 25 cents a bushel than when it sold for $1.50 a bushel.

(more)

"The present national emergency required us to carry larger wheat supplies than would be justified under normal conditions," Mr. _____ _____ declared, "But it is just as essential to the national welfare that wheat income be safeguarded. Marketing quotas offer farmers the opportunity to handle large supplies safely and without undermining their income, by storing under seal the surplus not needed by the limited market.

* * *

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States

No. 78-41

Release: Immediate

MAY 8

TREATING GARDEN SEED EASY AND INEXPENSIVE

Vegetable seed treatments for the home gardener are simple and easy to apply, as explained in a new publication of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These treatments are the same as those used successfully by commercial gardeners in their fields and greenhouses.

Garden crops such as beets, carrots, corn, cucumber, endive, lettuce, peas, pumpkin, radish, spinach, squash, Swiss chard, watermelons, and a number of others are benefited by one or the other of several treatments outlined in the bulletin.

For these treatments all the equipment needed is a glass jar with a screw top, such as an empty fruit jar. The treatment of a packet of seed will take only a minute or so. In most of the treatments the seed is ready to be planted immediately after the treatment is completed.

Full instructions about the different garden crops and the treatment that should be used on each one are contained in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1862, Vegetable Seed Treatments, which can be obtained from _____, county agent, or from the U. S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D. C.

May 3, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all wheat States
Except Southern Region.

No. 79-41

MAY 6 -

_____ SAYS
NEED FOR WHEAT
QUOTA CONTINUES

Despite efforts to increase production of meat, dairy, and poultry products as part of the new food for defense program, it still will be necessary for the U. S. Department of Agriculture to hold its wheat marketing quota referendum on May 31, according to _____, chairman (member) of the _____ County AAA Committee.

"The principal way the food program could apply to wheat right now," Mr. _____ declared, "would be to make wheat so cheap that it could compete with the other feeds. As long as we have such large supplies of feeds, it seems that not only wheat farmers but the entire Nation as well will be much better off if the price of wheat stays up than if wheat went down.

"Under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, there can be no loan if quotas are not approved, and consequently the price of wheat might be expected to fall to the low world level.

"Undoubtedly more wheat will be fed to livestock during the next year than normally as a result of stabilized meat, dairy, and poultry prices, but even if two or three times as much wheat were to be used for stock feed, we would still be faced with a near-record carry-over at the end of the marketing year."

He pointed out that "a wheat supply of about 1,200 million bushels is in sight for the coming year. This country will probably use 575 million bushels of this amount for flour and seed during the next year. That leaves 625 million bushels for our foreign markets, for feed, and for carry-over at

(more)

the end of the year. That's over four times more than we fed and exported this last year."

Mr. _____ explained that the country has great stocks of practically all feed crops. The total supply has been exceeded only twice in the Nation's history. The new food plan is aimed at converting these feed supplies into food.

"In times like these we need large supplies of wheat and every other agricultural commodity that may be needed," he said. "The wheat reserves in the Ever-Normal Granary are now at record levels, but that doesn't mean our job is done. We must see that these stocks are safely stored and that the wheat producers don't go broke because they have provided plenty. That is why the wheat marketing quota referendum on May 31 is so important not only to wheat farmers, but to consumers and the entire Nation. By using quotas, wheat farmers have the tools to store the surplus safely and to insure themselves a fair price. The decision is up to them in the referendum."

* * * *

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Ala., Fla., Ga., and S. C. No. 80-41

RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: Opportunity has been provided in the second paragraph to give an example of a farm tobacco parity payment, using an acreage allotment and yield which is typical of the county.

TOBACCO GROWERS WILL RECEIVE 1941 PARITY PAYMENTS

_____ County producers of flue-cured tobacco who plant within their 1941 AAA acreage allotments will be eligible for parity payments on this year's crop, according to _____ chairman of the county AAA committee.

The payment will be made at a rate of 0.6 cent a pound of the normal yield determined for the farm. As an example, _____ said, a farm having a tobacco allotment of _____ acres and a normal yield of _____ pounds per acre would earn approximately _____ in addition to other payments under the U. S. Department of Agriculture Farm Program.

Although parity payments were made in 1939 and 1940 to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, and rice, this is the first time parity payments have been authorized for tobacco producers. Until this year parity payments have been limited to those crops falling below 75 percent of parity, and the average farm prices of tobacco have remained above this level. The 75 percent limitation was not included in the legislation for this year.

Any farmer who does not exceed the 1941 acreage allotment for tobacco, cotton, and wheat for the farms in which he has an interest will be eligible for the tobacco parity payment, _____ explained.

(more)

(NOTE: Editor may suggest that county add information regarding time and method of applying for payment, number of growers affected, and the tobacco acreage on eligible farms in the county.)

Parity payments are made to producers of the five major crops to give them more nearly a fair share of the national income and to bring farm income and purchasing power nearer the 1910-14 level for corn, wheat, cotton, and rice, and the 1919 to 1929 level for tobacco. In those periods agriculture and industry were in comparative balance.

* * * *

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee.

No. 81-41

RELEASE: Immediate

(NOTE TO EDITOR: This story is suggested for use where flue-cured or fire-cured types of tobacco are grown. Opportunity has been provided in the second paragraph to give an example of a farm tobacco parity payment, using an acreage allotment and yield which is typical of the county. The rates applicable are 0.6 cent a pound of flue-cured, and 0.2 cent a pound of fire-cured tobacco.)

TOBACCO GROWERS WILL RECEIVE 1941 PARITY PAYMENTS

_____ County producers of _____(Type)_____ tobacco who plant within their 1941 acreage allotments will be eligible for parity payments on this year's crop, according to _____, chairman of the county AAA committee.

The payment will be made at a rate of _____ cent a pound of the normal yield determined for the farm. As an example, _____ said, a farm having a _____ tobacco allotment of _____ acres and a normal yield of _____ pounds per acre would earn approximately _____ _____ in addition to other payments under the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Program.

Although parity payments were made in 1939 and 1940 to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, and rice, this is the first time payments have been authorized for tobacco producers. Until this year parity payments have been limited to those crops falling below 75 percent of the parity, and the average farm prices of tobacco have remained above this level. The 75 percent limitation was not included in the legislation for this year.

Any farmer who is participating in the 1941 Farm Program and does not exceed the 1941 acreage allotments for the farms in which he has an interest

(more)

will be eligible for the tobacco parity payment, _____ explained. (NOTE: Editor may suggest that county add information regarding time and method of applying for payment, number of growers affected, and the tobacco acreage on eligible farms in the county.)

Parity payments are made to producers of the five major crops to give them more nearly a fair share of the national income and to bring farm income and purchasing power nearer the 1910-14 level for corn, wheat, cotton, and rice, and the 1919 to 1929 level for tobacco. In those periods agriculture and industry were in comparative balance.

* * *

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Pennsylvania and Connecticut

No. 82-41

RELEASE: Immediate

(NOTE TO EDITOR: This story is suggested for use in localities where Types 51, 52, and 53 of cigar binder tobacco are grown. It is suggested that you use the popular name for the type of tobacco grown locally in the space provided in the first sentence.)

TOBACCO GROWERS WILL RECEIVE 1941 PARITY PAYMENTS

_____ County producers of _____ cigar binder tobacco who plant within their 1941 acreage allotments will be eligible for parity payments on this year's crop, according to _____ _____, chairman of the county AAA committee.

The payments will be made at a rate of 0.7 cent a pound of the normal yield determined for the farm. As an example, _____ said, a farm with a 5-acre tobacco allotment and a normal yield of 1,500 pounds per acre would earn approximately $52.50 in addition to other payments under the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Farm Program.

Although parity payments were made in 1939 and 1940 to producers of corn, wheat, cotton, and rice, this is the first time parity payments have been authorized for producers of cigar binder tobacco. Until this year parity payments have been limited to those crops falling below 75 percent of parity, and the average farm prices of this type of tobacco have remained above this level. The 75-percent limitation was not included in the legislation for this year.

Any farmer who is participating in the 1941 Farm Program and does not exceed the 1941 acreage allotments for the farms in which he has an interest will be eligible for this tobacco parity payment, _____explained.

(NOTE: Editor may suggest that county add information regarding time and method of applying for payment, number of growers affected, and the tobacco acreage on eligible farms in the county.

Parity payments are made to producers of the 5 major crops to give them more nearly a fair share of the national income and to bring farm income and purchasing power nearer the 1910-14 level for corn, wheat, cotton, and rice, and the 1919 to 1929 level for tobacco. In those periods, agriculture and industry were more nearly in balance.

* * * *

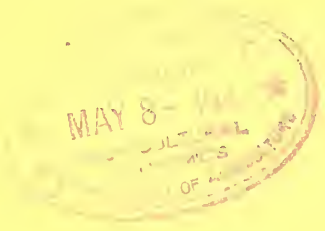
WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States. No. 83-41

RELEASE: Immediate.



ASKS TO HOLD COST
OF FARM EQUIPMENT
AT PRESENT LEVELS

Manufacturers of farm implements have been requested in the interest of national defense not to increase farm machinery prices at this time, according to word received by _____, chairman of the county AAA committee. The request was made in a letter sent out by Leon Henderson, Administrator of price administration and civilian supply in the Office for Emergency Management.

This action has been taken, _____ said, because of the importance of farm machinery and equipment as a factor in the cost of farm production and their influence upon prices of domestic supplies of farm products. As the Henderson letter pointed out, farm machinery prices will become even more important as the defense program affects the labor supply in certain agricultural areas.

The letter also requested that there be no change in cash and trade discounts or trade practices which would increase the cost of farm machinery to dealers. It pointed out that improved demand conditions and the assurance of stable prices of steel used in making the machinery should balance possible increased costs in the industry.

"This is a precautionary step in which farmers, as well as other elements of the Nation, have a vital interest, "_____ declared. "If others hold the line on the prices of things farmers buy, farmers in turn will be able to provide for the Nation's needs at prices fair to consumer and producer alike. Unwarranted price increases will penalize everyone and hamper the defense effort."

May 6, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States

No. 84-41

RELEASE: Immediate

CARELESSNESS WASTES EGGS
NEEDED FOR DEFENSE FOOD

By taking good care of eggs on the farm, poultrymen will be making a valuable contribution to the food-for-defense program, points out ___(Name)___ ___(Title)___.

Carelessness in handling eggs for market lost 5 percent of the United States egg production in 1939. This loss represented 175 million dozen eggs with a cash value of nearly 30.5 million dollars. Careful handling means more eggs for food supplies of this country and other democracies, and additional income for poultry producers, said _____.

The steps in producing quality eggs on the farm are simple and can be followed on every farm without additional expense, he points out.

The steps include:

1. Providing the flock with the proper quality feed for good eggs.

2. Keeping a deep, clean litter on the poultry house floor, and confining the birds in the house until noon if needed.

3. Providing plenty of clean nests, at least one to every five hens.

4. Producing infertile eggs for the market. This will require removing the male birds from the flock as soon as the hatching season is over.

5. Gathering eggs frequently, to reduce the number of dirty eggs.

6. Cooling eggs as soon as they are gathered, to as near 50 degrees as possible, to prevent spoilage. Never place warm eggs in the case.

* * *

(Note: State poultry specialists will have additional information on the care of eggs on the farm in bulletins and other publications on the subject which may be offered for distribution.)

May 6, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Southern Region Only

No. 85-41

RELEASE: Immediate

STORY OF COTTON
TOLD IN NEW BOOK
RELEASED BY AAA

_____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee (or county agent), has received a copy of "'Round the World With Cotton," the U. S. Department of Agriculture's new 150-page illustrated book dealing with cotton in the United States and foreign countries.

The book also has been sent to other agricultural workers in the county, and copies have been placed in all libraries and school buildings.

The book was issued by the Southern Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration of the Department of Agriculture. It was prepared under the supervision of I. W. Duggan, division director, and Paul W. Chapman, dean of the University of Georgia's College of Agriculture. It contains a foreword by former Secretary of Agriculture Henry A. Wallace.

"The Story of Cotton," which is the title of part 1, dwells on the importance of cotton as one of the leading crops of the world and relates the history of cotton production. The book tells that reference to cotton cloth was made as early as 1500 B. C.

The methods of cotton production in Russia, Egypt, Brazil, India, China, and other foreign countries is told in part 2, entitled "Cotton in Foreign Lands." In China, cotton was first grown as a garden plant.

Part 3, "Cotton in the United States," deals with the growing and selling of cotton in the 1600-mile-long Cotton Belt of this country.

Mr. _____ said "'Round the World With Cotton" is attractively illustrated with many photographs, maps, and graphic charts, and that it presents by word and picture an interesting story of cotton production.

Single copies of the book may be obtained by writing to the Southern Division, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Washington, D. C.

May 7, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all Cotton States. No. 86-41

Release: Immediate.

LIBRARY

NEW COTTON USES
REPLACE MARKETS
SHUT OFF BY WAR

New domestic uses and markets developed through the national farm program of the United States Department of Agriculture are filling some of the gap left when the war shut off important foreign markets for United States grown cotton, according to _____, chairman of the county AAA committee (or county agent).

By July 1 this year about 470,000 bales of cotton will have been used or distributed through the cotton-mattress program and the cotton-stamp plan, _____said. In addition, the Supplementary Cotton Program is expected to be the means of utilizing from 75,000 to 100,000 bales of raw cotton in the form of usable goods for farm families. These programs, he explained, make it possible for low-income families and those receiving public assistance to use more cotton goods than they otherwise would.

Use of cotton in place of imported bagging materials is another development in the search for new outlets for cotton. Under the cotton bagging for cotton bales program, about 1 million bales of 1940 cotton were covered with cotton bagging instead of the usual jute. The 1941 program provides for 2 million bale covers which will require about 22,000 bales of raw cotton. The use of cotton bags for the Austrian winter pea and vetch seeds distributed as conservation materials through the Agricultural Conservation Program also has opened a new market to cotton.

Two other cotton use projects sponsored by the Department of Agriculture may account for the use of about 25,000 bales of cotton this year. These are the cotton insulation and the cotton writing paper programs.

_____pointed out that the Department of Agriculture is carrying on research for additional means to expand the domestic consumption of cotton at the new regional laboratory in New Orleans.

May 8, 1941 ###

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin and all States of Western Region.

No. 87-41

MAY 1

RELEASE: Immediate

NOTE TO EDITOR: Space has been provided in first sentence for the name of type of white bean - pea and medium white, Great Northern, or small white - grown locally. County may also add to story details of local meetings for discussion of the program, offer of information to farmers, etc.

BEAN GROWERS MAY INCREASE 1941 ACREAGE

Growers who increase their acreages of _____ beans
(Local Type)
in cooperation with the U. S. Department of Agriculture's food for defense program will not incur deductions from their AAA Farm Program payments because of the increase, according to _____, chairman of the _____ _____ County AAA committee.

In order to obtain a national increase of 35 percent in acreage planted to edible white beans, the Department has announced that it will support the market at an average price level of approximately $5 a hundredweight, Eastern seaboard basis, by means of purchases. With allowances for transportation costs and differences in grade, this means a local market price of from _____ to _____ a hundredweight. Insofar as possible, _____ declared, the purchases will be made of beans produced by farmers cooperating in the AAA Farm Program.

The program to expand bean acreage is part of the Department of Agriculture's food for defense program to increase the production of pork, dairy and poultry products, and vegetables, including tomatoes, snap beans, sweet corn, and peas for canning. Such increases will be needed to assure adequate supplies and reserves for the requirements of domestic consumers, the school lunch and relief distribution projects, the American Red Cross, and friendly democracies.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In New York, Vermont and Maine

No. 88-41

RELEASE: Immediate

MAY 1

NOTE TO EDITOR: Space has been provided in the first sentence for the name of the type of white bean -- pea and medium white, Great Northern, or small white -- grown locally. County may also add to story details of local meetings for discussion of the program, offer of information to farmers, etc.

BEAN GROWERS MAY INCREASE 1941 ACREAGE

An opportunity for farmers cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program in _____ County to add a new source of farm income in 1941 by expanding their plantings of white beans is pointed out by _____ _____, Chairman of the _____ County AAA committee. The U. S. Department of Agriculture, he said, has asked for a 35 percent expansion in the acreage of dry white edible beans.

The Department has announced that it will support the market for beans at an average price level of approximately $5 a hundredweight, Eastern seaboard basis, by means of purchases. Insofar as possible, _____ declared, the purchases will be made of beans produced by farmers cooperating in the Agricultural Conservation Program. With allowances for transportation costs and differences in grade, a local market price of from _____ to _____ would correspond to a $5 market on the Eastern seaboard, he said.

The program to expand bean acreage is part of the Department of Agriculture's plans to increase the production of certain foods, including pork, dairy and poultry products and tomatoes for canning. Such increases will be needed to assure adequate supplies and reserves for the requirements of domestic consumers, the school lunch and relief distribution projects, the American Red Cross, and friendly democracies.

May 8, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States

No. 89-41

SUMMER FEEDING WILL
INCREASE MILK SUPPLY

"Dairies and defense" will be an important farm motto during coming months as the U. S. food-for-defense program gains momentum, says_____ _____, county agent.

He points out that the United States Department of Agriculture urges dairy farmers to increase their milk production by 6 to 8 percent so as to make larger supplies available for cheese, dried milk, evaporated milk, and similar concentrated dairy products needed both at home and in the democracies across the Atlantic. The Department hopes to bring about most of this expansion in the so-called surplus producing areas which turn much of their milk into evaporated milk and cheese, he says.

Farmers can increase their dairy production by more intensive feeding of cows during the summer, and in some cases by holding cull cows instead of disposing of them this year, he says. To protect farm prices during the period of expanded production, the Government will support the dairy market for a period ending June 30, 1943, through purchases on the open market.

The county agent does not advise farmers to increase the size of their herds greatly because of the expansion program, since the Department believes most of the extra milk production can be brought about through better feeding.

Since dairying is an important industry in _____County, farmers can make a worthy contribution to the food-for-defense program, he

(More)

declares. Approximately_____families make their living entirely or in part from dairying, and there are approximately _____ dairy cattle in the county.

Food is a vital weapon for defending democracy, _____ asserts, and dairy farmers have an excellent opportunity to strengthen the Nation by turning feed supplies into food supplies. By doing this, they will be working hand in hand with poultry farmers, hog growers, and vegetable producers who are engaged in similar expansion programs.

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May 9, 1941.

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In all States No. 90-41

GRAIN FEED FOR COWS URGED BY COUNTY AGENT

Feed grain to dairy cows this summer, rather than let them depend on pastures alone, and thereby help expand dairy production under the Nation's food-for-defense program, County Agent _____ urges _____ dairy farmers.

A suggested "defense ration" for milk cows is 1 pound of grain for each 4 or 5 pounds of milk produced, he says.

It will be especially important to feed grain when pastures start to dry out or when they show signs of being eaten down, he says. At the same time, there is definite value in feeding grain right now when pastures are green.

"If dairy production is going to be expanded 6 to 8 percent to help supply our defense needs, farmers need to stretch out the heavy milking season of their cows an extra month or so," he declares. "There's lots of feed grain on hand. Farmers need to turn this feed into dairy products."

Farmers are given assurance that feed supplies will be available at stabilized prices through continuation of the Commodity Credit Corporation's present policy of releasing corn at the loan price plus certain carrying charges, and through continuing corn loans for the next 2 years at their present level.

(County agent may wish to insert paragraph summarizing local feed situation and giving further suggestions on rations.)

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is urging dairy farmers to increase production so as to make larger supplies available for cheese, dried milk, evaporated milk, and similar concentrated dairy products needed both at home and in the democracies across the Atlantic.

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WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Tex., La., N. Mex., Okla., Kans., Nebr., Ark., Mo., Iowa, Ind., and Ill.

No. 91-41

MAY 16
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OUTBREAK OF SCREWWORMS INDICATED BY SURVEY

An "explosive" outbreak of screwworms, possibly worse than that of 1935, may occur in the Southwest and Midwest because the April population of the screwworm fly in southern Texas, where it normally overwinters, is three times greater than a year ago, reports _____, extension entomologist.

Large numbers of cattle and other livestock are moving by truck, and large shipments are also being made from the screwworm-infested areas to northern ranges. The northward spread of screwworms is liable to be great if all wounds on animals are not treated as the animals are loaded and again as they are unloaded.

This program, says _____, recommends the birth of young livestock and performance of surgical operations that leave open wounds as soon as possible after February 1, when the number of adult screwworms is lowest; the avoidance of all wounds during the period May 1 to July 31; and the careful treatment of all wounds.

The Bureau recommends the following treatment to kill screwworms in wounds and to keep flies from laying new batches of eggs near them:

Clean the wound of pus and blood with clean cotton, and spray a small amount of benzol into all parts of the wound with a rubber bulb syringe to stop the flow of blood and serum.

(More)

Add more benzol and plug the opening of the wound with cotton for at least 3 minutes. The benzol fumes will kill all screwworms that breathe them. The larger dead worms should then be removed with a pair of forceps having blunt points. Care should be taken not to induce bleeding.

Finely ground diphenylamine is applied freely to the entire wound. Make sure that all pockets of the wound are filled and the entire area is covered.

All wounds should be treated on every third day with diphenylamine until healed.

If diphenylamine is not obtainable, apply pine-tar oil. This material should be checked at the druggist's to see that it is acid free and has a specific gravity of 1.065.

(May 13, 1941)

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In all States

No. 92-41

LIBRARY ★ MAY 16 AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

TEMPORARY PASTURES CAN BOOST DAIRY PRODUCTION

Dairy farmers who may be short on pasture for their milk cows should consider the possibility of temporary pasture for summer use, advises _____, county agent.

He points out that good pastures are especially desirable this year because of the need for expanded dairy production under the Nation's food-for-defense program. Dairy products are linked with pork products, poultry products, and vegetables, especially tomatoes, as vital to defense needs both at home and in the other democracies.

_____ states that many dairy farmers have more good pasture land than at any time in recent years, due to the United States Department of Agriculture farm program which has encouraged conservation practices such as seeding grasses and applying fertilizers. Other farmers may not have sufficient pasture, however, he says, and points out that (list desirable temporary pasture crops here) may still be planted to help out during the summer season.

An aim of the U. S. Department of Agriculture food-for-defense program is to get an increase of 6 to 8 percent in dairy production, he says. To accomplish this, farmers will need to have good pastures and to feed liberal amounts of grain, he declares.

Dairymen of Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, New York, Oregon, Texas, Minnesota, Michigan, Tennessee, Missouri, California, and Idaho are being encouraged to make the greatest contribution to the cheese expansion program; and Wisconsin, Ohio, California, Illinois, and New York are encouraged to contribute largely to the evaporated milk expansion program.

(May 13, 1941)

# # # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In All States
RELEASE: Immediate

No. 93-41

ANNOUNCED FARM PRICES
ARE FLOORS, NOT CEILINGS

The average at which the United States Department of Agriculture recently announced it would support prices for poultry, dairy, and pork products, as part of the food-for-defense program, is in no way a ceiling over farm prices, says _____.

_____ this week received a copy of a letter written by Leon Henderson, Administrator, Office of Price Administration and Civilian Supply, in which he assured Representative Cannon of Missouri, that he concurred with Secretary of Agriculture Wickard on steps to increase immediately the price of hogs and at the same time give a long-time guarantee of prices for pork products, dairy products, and poultry products.

Mr. Henderson said: "On anything so vital as our food supply we can afford no gamble with an underestimate of our needs. . . Our policy here parallels that which has been followed by the Government in minimizing the risk of industrial plant expansion for defense purposes--in other words the Government rather than the individual farmer is underwriting the risk of the expansion of output.

"This is not a price-fixing measure.....The guaranteed prices are minimum prices, and no maximum prices have been agreed upon. Should there be a speculative advance in these or any other prices which unreasonably anticipates heavy domestic or British buying, then action will be taken. We will take it with the speculator rather than the farmer in mind."

* * *

May 14, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In All States

No. 94-41

RELEASE: Immediate

AAA SHORTS

An estimated 500,000 U. S. farm families live on land so poor that it will not maintain a decent standard of living.

******

Cotton is grown commercially in more than 60 countries, but six of them - the United States, India, China, Russia, Egypt, and Brazil - usually produce more than 90 percent of the world's crop.

******

The total farm value of United States cattle in 1940 was $3,100,000,000, or one billion more than the average annual value of cattle in the 10-year period, 1930-39.

******

In the year from July 1, 1939, to June 30, 1940, farm bankruptcies were at their lowest point in 18 years.

******

The 15 million acres which have been diverted from cotton production since the beginning of the AAA farm programs have become available for growing more crops designed to conserve and rebuild the soil.

******

May 14, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In Northeast Region only. No. 95-41

RELEASE: Monday, May 19, 1941.

MAY 16 AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

WOOSTER BECOMES REGIONAL OFFICER FOR AAA PROGRAM

Appointment of Carl G. Wooster of Union Hill, N. Y., active farmer and farm leader, as assistant director of the Northeast Division of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration was announced this week by A. W. Manchester, Director of the Division.

Mr. Wooster, who succeeds Fred B. Northrup, now assistant director of the Division of Special Programs of AAA, has been a member of the New York State AAA committee since 1936, recently serving as chairman. He also has been chairman of the Northeast regional AAA committee.

The new assistant director operates his own farm in Wayne County, N. Y. In addition to having the largest acreage of sweet cherries in the State, Mr. Wooster has more than 400 acres of apple orchards. The bulk of the remaining land is devoted to pastures and vegetables. Mr. Wooster also has a herd of over 100 purebred Holsteins, including a grand-champion sire. The herd averaged over 479 pounds of butterfat last year.

A descendant of rural stock on both sides of his family, Mr. Wooster started farming in partnership with his father after his graduation from the New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University in 1912. The Wooster family has farmed in Wayne County, for more than 130 years.

(More)

(NOTE: New York editors may wish to make use of additional material which follows:)

The new assistant director has long been active in New York farm affairs, starting as a speaker with the old Farmers' Institute in 1913. For the last 5 years he has been president of the New York Holstein-Friesian association. He has been a director of the same group for 16 years.

As chairman of the National Cherry Producers' committee, he was largely instrumental in bringing cherry growers of the Nation together in Buffalo, N. Y., last year for the first time to discuss marketing and processing problems. Mr. Wooster is also vice president of the State Horticultural Society and a member of the Land Use Planning Committee of New York State. For 2 years he served as president of the New York State Federation of 4-H Clubs and is still chairman of the western district of the organization.

Mr. Wooster has also been active in local civic affairs and is now completing his second term as member of the Webster town board and is in his twelfth year as a member of the Webster Union School board.

In the management of his farm, Mr. Wooster is assisted by a brother, F. Snow Wooster, and his father Fred Wooster, age 81. The new assistant director is married and has one daughter, a graduate of the University of Rochester and technician in a Rochester city hospital.

(May 14, 1941) ###

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE
EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS
United States Department of Agriculture

In Calif., Ore., Utah, Colo., Idaho,
Ky., Del., Iowa, Wis., Ill., Ind.,
Ohio, Pa., N. Y., N. J., Maine, Conn.

No. 96-41

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MAY 21 194
AGRICULTURAL
ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

RELEASE: Immediate

KEEP YOUNG PLANTS HEALTHY
FOR BIG TOMATO CROP

"Protect the health of the young tomato plants now for a big crop later," plant pathologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture advise tomato growers cooperating in the drive for 15 million more cases of tomatoes this year. Many serious diseases that mean costly losses in the canning crop start among the young plants unless special preventive measures are taken.

Mosaic is a very common disease that injures quantities of tomato plants each year, says County Agent _____. Mosaic may pass unnoticed among the young plants and then show up after transplanting in the field where checking it is almost impossible. Young plants "catch" mosaic by contact with another plant infected with it or one of several weeds that carry it. Aphids on plants or workers handling plants may spread the virus.

To protect tomato plants against mosaic, plant pathologists advise: Keeping down all weeds near seedbeds and at edge of field, removing and burning any plant showing the first symptoms of mosaic, frequent hand-washing by workers among tomato plants, and no use of tobacco while on the job. Workers touching infected smoking tobacco may spread the disease to tomatoes.

Another disease that kills great numbers of young plants in flats and seedbeds each year is damping-off. This is a fungus disease fostered by

(more)

dampness, too much watering, poor ventilation, and cool, cloudy weather. To prevent it _____ says, keep young plants rather dry, water only on bright days, and cultivate between rows. If damping off starts in plant beds, check it by sprinkling or spraying both plants and soil with a chemical disinfectant like red copper oxide or organic mercury in water. Use about 1 pound of red copper oxide in 50 gallons of water.

Spraying plants in seedbeds each week with an insoluble copper spray will check other leaf diseases that start on the young plant and continue in the field. Once the plants are set out in the field, growers in many localities will profit by spraying or dusting them with insoluble copper compounds.

Growers planning to sow tomato seed directly in the field will protect against disease by treating seeds with red copper oxide dust before planting. Unless the seeds are of wilt-resistant varieties, plant only in ground where no tomatoes, peppers, or tobacco grew last season.

****

May 15, 1941

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central, North Central and Western Regions and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

No. 97-41

RELEASE: See note below

NOTE: The legislation referred to below has been passed by Congress but has not been signed by the President. DO NOT RELEASE this information in any form until you have received notice that the measure has actually become law.

QUOTAS OFFER WAY TO ATTAIN HIGHER 1941 FARM INCOME

United States wheat farmers in 1941 have prospects for the highest income from their crop since 1927, according to _____, chairman of the County AAA Committee. Taking into account the wheat loan and the conservation and parity payments which farmers may earn under the 1941 program, _____ pointed out, farmers may expect a total return of $937,000,000 from the estimated 1941 wheat crop of 850,000,000 bushels.

The 85 percent of parity loan for 1941, however, depends upon the outcome of the referendum vote May 31, _____ said. The law prohibits a loan when a marketing quota is voted down, he said, because loans on an uncontrolled surplus are considered an unwarranted risk of public money.

By the recent action of Congress, the 1941 wheat loan has been set at a level which is expected, on a nation-wide basis, to average about 97 cents a bushel to the producer. _____ said that in the last 2 years the United States average farm price has been higher, by a few cents, than the average loan rate. If the average farm price for the estimated 1941 crop of 850,000,000 bushels at least equals the loan rate, he pointed out, the farm value of the crop would amount to about $824,000,000.

Wheat farmers cooperating with the wheat program may also earn conservation and parity payments totaling 18 cents a bushel on the normal yield of their allotted acreage. This is expected to add about $113,000,000 to the national wheat income, making a total of about $937,000,000. The average for the 1920's was $879,000,000.

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central, North Central and Western Regions and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

No. 98-41

RELEASE: See note below.

NOTE: The legislation referred to below has been passed by Congress but has not been signed by the President. DO NOT RELEASE this information in any form until you have received notice that the measure has actually become law.

NEW AAA AMENDMENTS SET HIGH LOAN RATE UNDER WHEAT QUOTAS

Recent amendments to the Agricultural Adjustment Act will make three major changes affecting the 1941 wheat marketing quota and wheat loan provisions, according to _____, chairman of the _____ County AAA Committee.

The recent action (1) exempts from quotas farms planting 15 acres or less of wheat (present legislation exempting farms whose normal yield multiplied by the acreage of wheat on the farm is less than 200 bushels continues in effect); (2) raises the marketing quota penalty from 15 cents a bushel to 50 percent of the national average loan rate offered cooperators or about 48 or 49 cents a bushel; and (3) sets the wheat loan rate at 85 percent of the wheat parity price at the beginning of the marketing year.

As a result of the amendments, _____ points out, all farmers, except those who have 15 acres or less of wheat or whose 1941 acreage will have a normal production of 200 bushels or less, will be subject to the quota and they are eligible to vote in the referendum which has been set for May 31.

Under the marketing quota, which is designed to divide more equally among all farmers the limited available market, all farmers may sell or feed all they produce on their acreage allotment, plus any old wheat carried over from previous crops.

(more)

"This means that farmers who have seeded within their wheat allotments may market all their wheat," _____ explained. "On the other hand, farmers who have seeded wheat in excess of their acreage allotments will be subject to a penalty on the normal or actual production of such excess acreage, whichever is smaller. All other wheat produced may be marketed without penalty."

"Farmers may take care of this marketing excess in one of three ways. They may store it under bond, in which case they are eligible for a wheat loan at 60 percent of the regular rate on the excess wheat. They may deliver it to the Government which will divert it from regular trade channels. As a third alternative, the producer having a marketing excess may pay the penalty on it."

The new amendment, which has raised the penalty quota from 15 cents a bushel to 50 percent of the basic loan rate, will make the penalty about 48 or 49 cents a bushel on the farm marketing excess.

The change in the loan provision, according to _____, increases the national average loan rates from the 65 cents actually lent in 1940 to a national average of about 97 cents this year. He said in 1940 the _____ County average was _____ cents as compared with the national average.

"Whether or not the 1941 loan will be offered depends upon the outcome of the referendum," _____ said. "Briefly, no quota - no loan. That's the law. Loans are prohibited when supplies exceed the quota level, if the quota is voted down in the referendum.

"The quota is an assurance by farmers that they will do their part in protecting the value of collateral under Government loan. Since the loan has proved itself an important price support and an essential part of the Ever-Normal Granary for storing wheat supplies, farmers and consumers alike have a vital interest in the outcome of the referendum."

May 22, 1941 # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

In East Central, North Central, and Western Regions and New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

No. 99-41

LIBRARY ★ MAY 24 19

RELEASE: See note below.

NOTE: The legislation referred to below has been passed by Congress, but it has not been signed by the President. DO NOT RELEASE this information in any form until you have received notice that the measure has actually become law.

QUOTAS PROVIDE PLENTY OF WHEAT FOR EMERGENCIES

Wheat marketing quota provisions as recently amended by Congress provide further assurance of adequate supplies for future emergencies, _____, chairman of the _____County AAA Committee, points out.

A marketing quota was proclaimed May 10 for the 1941 wheat crop under the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and wheat farmers will decide May 31 in a national referendum whether or not the quota will continue in effect on the 1941 crop to June 30, 1942.

Approximately_____farmers in _____ will be affected by
(State)
the wheat-quota referendum.

Farmers who have wheat in excess of their marketing quota,_____ said, will have the opportunity of storing this surplus on their farms in order to avoid the marketing penalty. Next year, even though a quota is again found necessary and is approved, the farmer who has such wheat under storage may draw upon it in case he does not seed his entire acreage allotment, or if his actual production falls below the normal production of his allotted acreage.

This means that a farmer with a poor crop next year will be entitled to market without penalty some of this year's crop that is stored to avoid the penalty. In the meantime, he is eligible for a loan on the stored wheat at 60 percent of the regular loan rate and is able to sell all wheat produced above the farm marketing excess on a market protected by an 85-percent-of-parity wheat loan and marketing quotas.

# # # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

★ MAY 28 1941 ★ AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Arkansas (Area 'B')

No. 100-41

RELEASE: See note below.

NOTE: The legislation referred to below has been passed by Congress, but it has not been signed by the President. DO NOT RELEASE this information in any form until you have received notice that the measure has actually become law.

SMALL GROWERS NOW EXEMPT FROM WHEAT QUOTA PROVISIONS

_____ County wheat farmers who plant 15 acres or less, or who would normally produce less than 200 bushels of wheat on the acreage planted in 1941, will not be subject to marketing quotas if they are approved on May 31.

_____ _____, chairman of the county AAA committee (or county agent), this week reminded growers that only those who would be subject to the quota provisions are eligible to vote in the referendum on Saturday.

Other farms exempt from marketing quota provisions include: (1) nonallotment farms which harvest 15 acres or less; (2) nonallotment farms from which no wheat is sold, if the acreage harvested is not in excess of 3 acres per family on the farm; and (3) nonallotment farms on which the acreage harvested is not in excess of the "usual" acreage, if the wheat sold is not in excess of the farm marketing quota. Thus, farmers who grow a small amount of wheat for home use will not be subject to quotas.

Under recently enacted legislation, a loan will be offered at the rate of 85 percent of parity, if quotas are in effect. This loan rate will be a definite support for wheat prices. However, the law prohibits the wheat loan if farmers reject quotas in the referendum on May 31.

_____ urged all _____ County wheat farmers who are eligible to vote in the referendum to exercise this privilege. Only in this way can a true expression of opinion be obtained, he said.

Polling places for the May 31 referendum will be set up in the following locations:

(List county voting places)

May-24, 1941

# # #

WEEKLY NEWS SERVICE

EXCLUSIVE TO EXTENSION EDITORS

United States Department of Agriculture

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MAY 28 1941
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

In East Central Region

No. 101-41

Release: Immediate

(Note: Where checking of performance has begun, as in North Carolina, use verb forms shown in parentheses.)

AAA PERFORMANCE
CHECK WILL START
SOON IN_____
(County)

Checking of performance on the farms of more than _____ _____
(Number) (County)
County farmers who are participating in the 1941 AAA Farm Program will begin about _____ (is under way) according to _____, Chairman (or member)
(Date)
of the County AAA Committee.

The county committee is selecting (has selected) supervisors who will check performance on every farm in the county. The supervisors will determine (are determining) crops planted on the land of each grower who this spring signed a farm plan, indicating his intention to participate in the 1941 AAA program. Aerial photographs are used by supervisors in checking farm performance. Cotton, tobacco, wheat, and peanut acreages on nonparticipating farms also are measured in this manner for marketing quota records.

(The following paragraph should be used only in counties using aerial photographs for the first time in 1941.)

Aerial photography is being used in determining performance in_____ County for the first time this year, aerial pictures having been made last summer. This has proved to be the most accurate and satisfactory method of determining crop acreages, _____said.

The county committee has instructed supervisors to obtain the performance information only when accompanied by the farmer or his authorized representative.

May 24, 1941.